

CREAT DANGER IN COAL MINING.

Men Who Now Seek Increase in Pay Risk Lives Daily to Supply the Public with Anthracite.

ACCIDENTS ARE COMMON.

Thousands Face the Perils for Small Wages Which Operators Now Refuse to Raise Despite the Five Months' Strike.

The average miner's working day is from eight to ten hours long. The entrance to most mines is by a shaft, whose opening is protected by a shed. These shafts are descended by means of "buckets," cars or elevators. An ordinary artificial illumination is impracticable miners usually wear a little lamp strapped to the hat. Frequent explosions of gases followed the use of these lamps until Sir Humphrey Davy devised one with a wire screen that excluded fire-damp and other explosives from the flame.

At the foot of the shaft is a network of tunnels, and these form the mine. They often extend for miles in a labyrinth where a stranger would lose himself hopelessly in five seconds, even were he surrounded by vivid daylight instead of a dense blackness. The tunnels go downward, upward, every direction. They descend to varying depths, the deepest going over half a mile below the surface of the earth.

The passage running from the foot of the shaft is known as the gangway, varying, usually, in height from five to twelve feet, and following the course of the coal vein. Air-ways, from the upper earth, pierce one side of this gangway; and often an electric fan pumps air into the mine. Otherwise it would be impossible to breathe in such an atmosphere. On the opposite side of the gangway from the airshaft is the coal vein, cropping out at varying thickness. At intervals of perhaps twenty yards along the gangway gangs of miners work through the coal vein, burrowing inward and upward till they strike the vein's upper edge. The little alcoves which they make thus are known as "breasts." Each has a wide chute, through which the newly mined coal is rattled down into cars that await it on the gangway. These cars carry their loads of mined coal, by cable or rope power, to the point where it is deposited for removal to upper air.

Tracks run from tunnel to tunnel of the mine; and over these similar cars are trundled full of coal or returned empty to be refilled. In one part of the twisted galleries of the mine is the stable where the sure-footed little mules are kept, whose duty it is to draw the ore cars. Many of these mules have not seen daylight for years.

Often when taken to the surface they go almost insane with joy at sight of the bright outside world.

Coal mines have been compared to a skyscraper office building turned upside down. There is floor after floor, level after level, at each of which the elevator stops. Let one of these floors (or galleries) collapse, however, and those beneath it are liable to collapse in their turn. This means death to miners caught in the cave-in as surely as does the explosion of penned-up gases in some full gallery.

Thus every man who goes to work in a coal mine takes his life in his hand. There is always danger, it is said, even in the mines that seem safest.

Pick and shovel, while necessary adjuncts to the task of mining, are no longer the only implements for separating the coal from the surrounding rock. Blasting is very generally used; and here, again is a danger. For the detonation so far below ground is apt to shake the supports of the galleries.

While some of the "veins" permit a man to work standing in a normal attitude, others force him to his knees and make his task doubly difficult. Some of the veins are barely a yard high, and in these a skilled miner and his assistants must work together. The more expert miners often have an assistant (or "jabber") to do the less skillful part of the work.

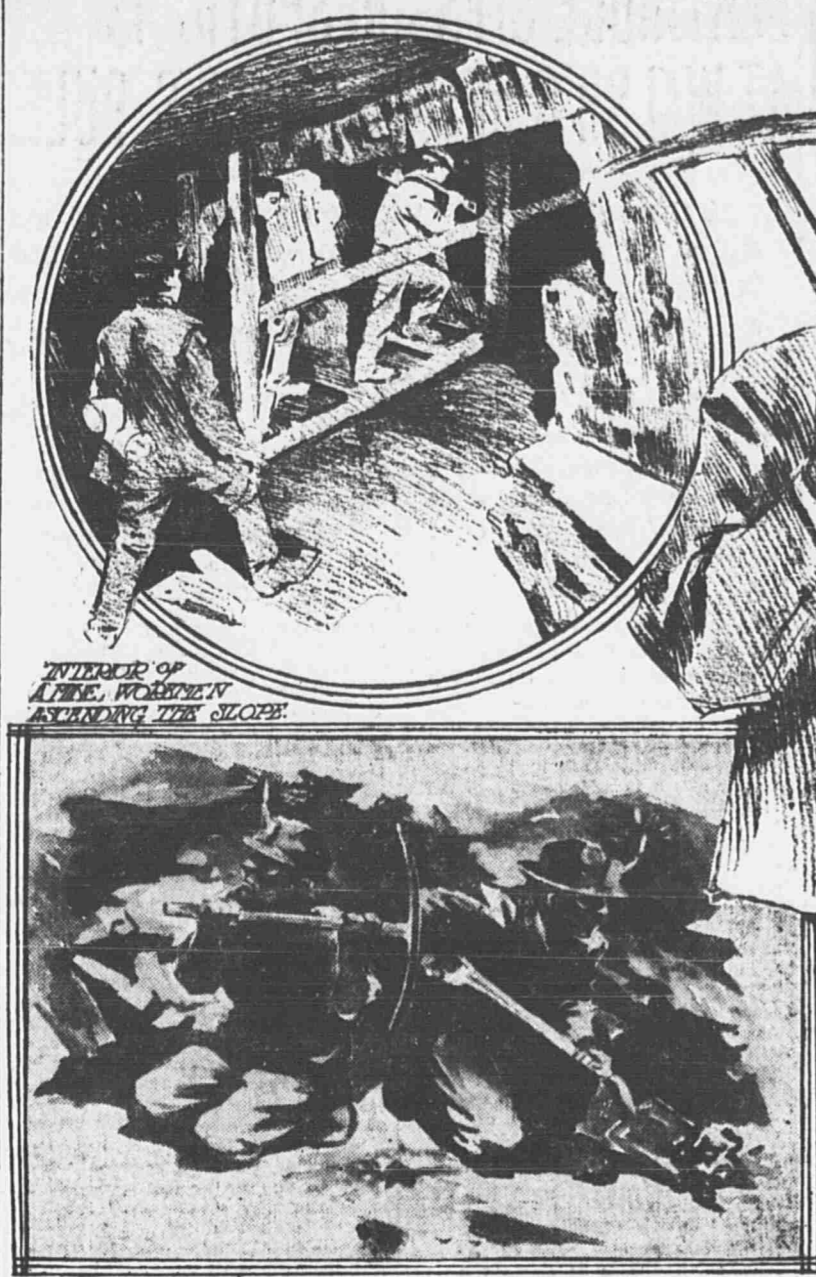
Much of the work of mining is done above ground.

The masses of coal, irregular in size, bulky and unwieldy, are sent to upper air on car or elevator. And there the second part of the work begins. It is carried to the "breaker," a big machine with teeth on revolving cylinders, which bites and crunches the coal into classified sizes.

The coal comes out of this machine assorted as to size, from the huge fragments used for locomotives down to "No. 2 Buckwheat."

About the mine, above and below ground, in a ceaseless roar, clouds of dust above, damp and gloom below. Danger everywhere; hard work without let-up; grim, filthy, rats by the thousand, and an atmosphere into which Shakespeare himself could inject no poetry or idealism.

THESE PICTURES TELL THE DANGERS AND DIFFICULTIES OF WORK IN THE COAL MINES.



MINER OF LITTLE HOPKINS MINING THE COAL.



THE MINER AND HIS LAMP IN A THREE-FOOT VEIN

NOW COMES A GAS CITY IS ANOTHER STOVE SHORTAGE. PITTSBURG TO-DAY

Supply Has Given Out, but the Gas Companies Are More Glad Than Sorry, They Say.

A new catastrophe has overtaken the sufferer by the coal strike. The supply of gas stoves has given out. A gas famine is, not expected, but the gas companies are averse to doing all the city's heating and cooking and are not a bit sorry that they have no more stoves on hand.

Harrison E. Gawtry, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, says in a statement made through his counsel that the company cannot make good the heat deficiency due to the scarcity of anthracite, for two reasons: First, the supply of gas stoves is short, owing to the unprecedented rush during the last few months; and, second, the plumbers' unions have decided to make no more connections intended to substitute gas for coal as a heating and cooking convenience.

Of course, if people can get stoves anywhere else the company cannot prevent them from making connections for themselves. It is only in apartment-houses where large heaters are used that it is necessary to have a pipe connection.

With regard to the possibility of a gas famine Mr. Gawtry says he does not think there is much chance of that.

"We cannot undertake to heat the town," he says, "but we are doing our best, and we hope to pull through the winter. We are accommodating all the customers we can."

James Crotty, a delegate of the Plumbers' Union, says the members of the union have not been advised to refuse to make connections for gas-heating purposes.

"The plumbers have been helping the miners in a substantial way, but do not intend to do anything so petty as to refuse to make pipe connections for gas-heaters."

CHILD FELL TO DEATH.

Mother Pushed Through Crowd to Find Victim Her Little One.

Six-year-old Stella Bowman, of No. 523 Second avenue, was left alone while her mother went out to a store. The little one attempted to attract the attention of a playmate, when she fell two stories.

While the child was lying on the street her mother returned, saw the crowd, rushed through and almost faintly when she saw the little one, who died later in Roosevelt Hospital.

Dense Pall of Soft-Coal Smoke Prevents Breeze from Driving Away the Fog.

New York this morning resembled Pittsburgh more than it ever did in all its existence. What the city was today, enshrouded in fog, Pittsburgh is 300 out of the 365 days a year.

The gloom is caused by the low atmospheric pressure generally prevalent before and a forerunner of a downfall of rain. There is not enough breeze to drive away the pall of soft-coal smoke hanging over the city. The smoke in turn presses down and prevents the fog and mist being driven away by what little air there is stirring.

The sun did not penetrate the dense shroud of fog and smoke for many hours after it should have been shining, according to the almanac, and in office buildings and on "L" trains and surface cars lights had to be kept burning long after the usual hour.

A message was received at the local Weather Bureau this morning from Washington saying that not least storm warnings are displayed along the coast from Baltimore to New York. There is a storm of decided character central over Georgia, which is moving northward to-night, continuing Sunday.

The forecast is rain to-night and Sunday; slight change in temperature; brisk and probably high northeast to east winds.

DOG TRIED TO DIE, TOO.

Jumped Into Pond With Master, Who Sought Death.

"Pat," a black dog, Dan, tried to drown himself in the pond back of the new crematory in Long Island City to-day.

Shea, who lives in a furnished room at Jackson and Bleecker avenues, and is a character in the borough, told some friends that he was never destined to do hard work, in disgust with him.

When he flung himself into the pond to-day his black dog and constant companion jumped in after him, and made no effort to swim. James Clark, a North Beach life saver, fished Shea and Dan out of the pond. She was arrested and his dog went to jail with him.

SON GONE, MOOTER ILL.

Police Asked to Find George McLane, Afflicted With Epilepsy.

Mrs. H. E. Burton, of No. 833 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, has asked the police to find her son, George McLane, who has been missing from his home since last Tuesday. The boy is sixteen years old and is five feet five inches tall, with light brown hair and blue eyes.

Mrs. Burton has been ill ever since her son disappeared and the physicians fear she will not recover unless the boy, who is an epileptic, is found.

POLICEMAN'S WIFE PRISON GATES BURNED TO DEATH. AJAR FOR DAVIS.

Got Up to Prepare Midnight Lunch in Nightdress and Stepped on Match.

Mrs. Elizabeth Wanamaker, wife of Patrolman Wanamaker, of the West Thirty-seventh street Station, died in Roosevelt Hospital at 1:15 o'clock this morning from the effects of burns received early Thursday morning in her home at No. 339 West Thirty-fifth street. Mrs. Wanamaker had just arisen from her bed to prepare a midnight lunch for her husband. In walking from one room to another she stepped on a match, which snapped, and the burning sulphur ignited her nightdress.

She was alone and powerless to help herself and her clothes were burned off before her screams attracted the attention of Policeman Tomney, of the same station.

TOOK DOG TO HIS CELL.

Man Caught in Police Raid Would Not Part With Pet.

Twelve men accused of policy playing were arraigned in the Yorkville Court to-day by County Detective Riordan and Detectives O'Shea and Clarke. Of Capt. Norton Goddard's Anti-Policy League, Magistrate Hogan discharged five and held the other seven in five hundred dollars bail for trial.

The men were caught in a raid last night on the carpenter's shop at No. 428 East Seventeenth street, who was one of the five discharged, held in his arms an old skye terrier.

"He loves that dog so much," said Detective Riordan, "that he refused to be parted from him last night and the two spent the night together in the cell."

POLICEMAN BREAKS LEG.

While attempting to board a Forty-second street croostown car this morning, Patrolman John Kennedy fell and fractured his right leg. He was removed to Roosevelt Hospital.



CROSS SECTION OF COAL MINE



The markings on this tin bottle were scratched there with a rusty nail by Michael Smith, who was caught in a wrecked mine. It is a message of farewell to his wife and children. The bottle was found later beside his body.

"TARIFF BALKS END OF STRIKE"

Secretary of the Navy Moody Declares 67 Cents a Ton Duty on Coal Prevents the Operators from Settling.

CALLS FOR ITS REPEAL.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 11.—In a sensational speech delivered here to a great concourse of Republicans, Secretary of the Navy Moody declared that the duty of 67 cents on anthracite coal "was smuggled into the tariff act in a sneaking and cowardly manner," and ought to be repealed at the short session of Congress, because it was the backbone of the coal operators' stubbornness in resisting concessions to the miners.

He denounced the idea of sending Federal troops into the strike district, and declared he would resist to the utmost the seizure of the anthracite lands by eminent domain on the ground that government administration was woefully extravagant. To prove this he said that three times too much was paid for public printing, and navy yard employees received 70 per cent. more wages than employees in the Cramp yards.

The first great issue of the day was the coal supply, declared Secretary Moody. "I suppose," said he, "you are thinking about the winter's coal supply. The question is important. The use of anthracite coal, a luxury in other countries, has become a necessity in this country. The coal strike began five months ago and is considered to be the most disastrous that thus far has occurred. The people are not interested in the strike as to the right or wrong. They are interested in whence their winter's supply of coal is coming."

"The President recently made an effort to produce at least a temporary settlement of the strike. It was only after grave deliberation, after he had been implored by the people of the country to interfere, that he decided that it was his duty to make all the efforts possible to end the struggle which was affecting the country most disastrously."

"He appealed to both sides on grounds of humanity to desist, and the operators, resenting his interference and feeling secure in their independence as a result of the duty of 67 cents per ton on anthracite coal which had been covetously and in a cowardly manner smuggled into the Dingley bill, declared that they would not give way a particle to aid in the settlement of the difficulty."

"The President then proposed that the miners go back to work and he would appoint a commission which would arbitrate the matter and see that the miners received their just dues. This the strikers' officials refused to countenance, and now there are ten thousand troops in the field and the coal is not forthcoming."

"The people," said he, "appealed in vain to the coal operators to co-operate with miners in efforts to bring an end of the strike. Now when these operators appeal to Congress not to take off the duty of 67 cents on anthracite coal their appeals likewise will be rejected. Let them have their pound of flesh, but they must take it without one ounce of blood."

The police of the West Thirtieth street and West Sixty-eighth street stations have been asked to assist the Coroner's office in the investigation.

NEW WAR ON CAR FENDERS.

Aldermen Will Fight for a Better Life-Saving Appliance for Trolleys and Automobiles in the Greater City.

CASUALTY ROLL APPALLING.

Since the passage of the city ordinance requiring the trolley companies of Greater New York to place "life saving" fenders on the cars went into effect, 1,329 persons have been killed and mangled by cars equipped with fenders. Fifty-five persons have been killed, maimed and injured by automobiles not equipped with fenders.

More than 600 persons have been killed outright by fender-equipped cars and "fenderless" automobiles. These figures do not include the fatalities and injuries caused by cars and automobiles in the immediate vicinity of Greater New York.

These figures are vouched for by the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen, which has begun a crusade against the so-called "life saving" fender. The committee proposes to present a resolution to the Board demanding that the trolley companies of Manhattan and Brooklyn shall provide better means for the public's safety.

Safety Fender Demanded.

The committee has called upon the railway companies to send their engineers or representatives to a meeting to be held in the City Hall next Friday to discuss the matter. The adoption of a safety fender which will be effective in saving life and minimizing the number of casualties.

Several fender experts who have made a study of the best means of preventing death and injury on the roads of the various trolley companies have been retained by the committee to meet the trolley companies' experts at the hearing. The committee feels that the necessity for radical action is imperative and has sought the services of the experts in the hope of agreeing upon some plan which will stop the daily loss of life and limb.

"We were astounded when the figures showing the fatalities and injuries caused by the fender-equipped cars were forwarded to us," said Alderman Water, of the committee, to-day. "We at once determined to take up the matter and inaugurate a crusade against the companies which will be compelled to adopt some form of fender which will be found effective."

"There are fenders on the market which are known to possess greater merit than those at present in use, but these have not been employed by the companies because they are too expensive. The companies have learned that it is more economical to pay damages than to provide a better means of saving life and limb than by using the expensive fender devices which have been submitted to them."

"It having become a matter of dollars and cents to the companies the committee proposes to see that the question of dollars must be retired for the greater one of safety to the public."

MEDALS FROM PRINCE CHEN.

Capt. Titus and Two Others Rewarded by Chinese Visitor.

Gold medals from Prince Tsi Chen were this morning received by Capt. George Titus, of the Detective Bureau, and Detective-Sergeant Michael McDonald, attached to the Chinese Consul's office. Roundsman John W. Heffernan, of the Central Park mounted squad, received a silver medal.

The tokens, accompanied by signed greetings, were in appreciation of services rendered by these officers on the occasion of the Chinese Prince's recent visit to New York.

HERE'S ADVICE ON HOW TO USE COAL

An Expert Tells Evening World Readers They Get Less Heat When They Heap Stove Full.

PUT IN ON VERY CAREFULLY.

Practice at New York Postoffice, Where Coal is Heaped up, Pointed Out as an Illustration of the Improper Use of Anthracite.

The most advantageous as well as the most economical method of using coal, contrary to the general opinion, is to use as little as possible. It matters not whether the coal is to be consumed in a great furnace or in a tiny stove, the principal remains the same. A mere layer of coal is frequently better and furnishes much more heat than a barrelful when heaped on at one time. Harry G. Barber, who has made a study of coal and its uses for the last twenty years, visiting the coal regions and all the largest coal-consuming industries in the country, says in regard to the best way of utilizing coal: "In order to obtain twice as much heat as most people now get out of the coal they daily use put on as little coal as possible. After laying the party and wood to start your fire cover them with only a very thin layer of coal."

How to Add Fuel. "Wait until the lumps have been thoroughly ignited and then add coal, adding any more. Then only lay on fresh pieces wherever they seem to be needed; in the fact that the first lumps are nearly consumed."

"By following this rule you will obtain a hotter fire and you will burn only one-half the coal that you do ordinarily. Remember, above all other things, to leave a large space between the top of the fire and the top of the furnace or stove. Never heap the receptacle with coal up to the very top. In the mistaken idea that you will thus make a hotter fire."

"Just watch the experienced firemen on the ferry-boats or big ocean steamers as they shovel in the coal. You will notice that they wait until the coal first shoveled out, several of the shovels they attempt to throw in any more. When they deem it necessary to add more coal, they place it carefully just where the first layer is dying down somewhat. It takes constant attention to make when more fuel is needed, but it is the best and most economical way of using coal."

Waste at Post-Office.

"An illustration of a bad way to use coal, look at the furnaces in the Post-Office in this city. There the furnace tenders smother the fire under the boilers by heaping in the coal until it reaches the top of the furnace. When the fire finally dies out, the huge cake of consumed coal, which is about a foot and a half thick, and frequently, in getting this heavy mass out, several of the furnace bricks are pulled out with it. The expenses for repairs to the boilers as a consequence are enormous. They don't get one-half as much heat as they would if they used it scientifically. "It always amazes me to see persons use coal sparingly. The self-heating, heating and cooking stove is not economical; it constantly pours into the fire more coal than is needed and does not distribute it evenly."

TAX PPAYMENTS INCREASE.

Collections This Year Greater Than Last.

During the five days in which this year's taxes have been collected, more than one million and a half dollars have been received at the tax office in excess of the figures of 1901 for a similar period. All \$2,554,484 has been collected. The amount last year for the first five days was \$2,075,344.

Fall Furnishing

demand the consideration of Crex Grass Carpet—the new floor covering. Unusual in beauty, wonderful in durability, remarkable in price. Blends with any scheme of color or plan of decoration. Ask your dealer to show you



Religious Notices.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, 11th st., bet. 1st and 2d ave.—Services at 10:30 A.M. and 7:45 P.M. by Prof. Charles G. Shaw, of New York University; invited clergy.

The H-O {Hershey's} Company's

Presto

Sense, shortness and salt.

Light Biscuit Light Pastry Light Cakes
Light Work Light Cost—SURE and—
Quick-as-a-wink!